

JPRS-UAG-85-023

30 August 1985

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

30 August 1985

USSR REPORT AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PRAVDA Reviews Grain Harvest Progress (L. Ivanov; PRAVDA, 8 Aug 85)	1
Farming Situation Viewed as Harvesting Starts (SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 18 Jul 85)	2
Agricultural Developments Reported for 24-25 July (Moscow Domestic Service, various dates)	3
CPSU's Cherdintsev on Orenburg Oblast Harvest Losses (Klimov, Vasiliy Makarovich Cherdintsev; Moscow Domestic Service, 10 Aug 85)	5
Briefs	
Ukrainian Grain Deliveries	6
Kazakhstan Farming Statistics	6

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

Wage Incentives for Feed Procurement Explained (V. N. Zhurikov Interview; SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 21 Jun 85) ...	7
Green Harvesting To Continue Into Fall (Anatoliy Ivashchenko; Moscow Television Service, 11 Aug 85)	11
Feed Procurement in Urals, Siberia Noted (M. Glinka; SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 2 Aug 85)	13

LIVESTOCK

Veterinary Training Problems in Georgia Discussed (L. Shengelia; KOMUNISTI, 26 Mar 85)	14
---	----

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Nikonov Speaks at Orenburg Meeting on Agricultural Tasks (Moscow Domestic Service, 24 Jul 85)	15
Orenburg Obkom Discusses Grain Production (G. Sazonov; PRAVDA, 29 Jul 85)	16
Agricultural Seminar Held in Lipetsk (Various sources, various dates)	21
Nikonov Addresses Seminar	21
PRAVDA Reports on Seminar	21
Briefs	
Decline in Grain Production	23

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Problems in Kazakh Subsidiary Enterprise Development, Follow-Up (SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA, various dates)	24
Progress, Shortcomings Outlined, by N. Sergeyev	24
Officials Respond To Criticism, by S. Kurmangaliyev, et al.	29
Comments of Oblast Official, by A. Gorkopenko	32
Lagging Uzbek Subsidiary Farm Production Draws Criticism (Tashkent Domestic Service, 27 Jun 85)	34

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Review Hits Suppliers for Farm Equipment Delays (A. Popov; SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 24 Jul 85)	36
New Chisel Plow Demonstrated (Moscow Television Service, 18 Jul 85)	38

TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

Scientific Support for Agricultural Development Stressed (Editorial, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, 15 May 85)	39
Strain Testing Stations Improve Regional Crop Varieties (Leonid Batalov; NEDELYA, No 9, 25 Feb-3 Mar 85)	42
Briefs	
All-Union Seminar	44

FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Lagging Mechanization, Machinery Output for Timber Procurement (Ye. Leont'yeva; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 6 Jun 85)	45
--	----

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PRAVDA REVIEWS GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

PM081540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review": "From Field to Elevator"]

[Excerpts] Harvesters have reached the Urals and the central Non-Chernozem Zone. Reapers and combines are traversing the grain fields all over Bryansk, Orel, Ryazan, Tula and Orenburg Oblasts and Bashkir ASSR. The cereal harvesting area is expanding in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and Kazakhstan. The past week has seen quite a large increase in the area of grain cut -- over 8 million hectares. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 5 August a total of 33.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 27.8 million hectares had been threshed. [passage omitted]

In some places fulfillment of the first commandment -- delivery of the grain to elevators and reception centers -- is badly organized. Here are the figures the USSR Ministry of Procurements received by the beginning of August. Farms in Uryupinskiy Rayon and Vologograd Oblast, are obtaining quite a good yield -- over 18 quintals of grain per hectare. Having threshed less than one-half of the harvest area, farmers there have gathered 69,000 metric tons of grain, of which only 13,900 metric tons (14 percent of the plan) have been delivered to the state.

Farmers in a number of areas of Stavropol Kray are in no hurry to ship their grain to the state either. For example, by the beginning of August farms in Kurskiy Rayon had threshed over 100,000 metric tons but had sold only 9,400 metric tons to the state.

In Crimea Oblast, where the cereal harvest is nearly over, around 1 million metric tons of grain have been gathered, but only 263,000 metric tons have been sold, which is 35 percent of the plan. Quite a good yield of over 29 quintals of grain per hectare has been gathered in Kirovskiy Rayon. But only one-ninth of it -- 5,400 metric tons -- has been delivered to the state.

Sales of grain by farms in Nikolayev Oblast are slow. By 1 August 486,000 metric tons of grain had arrived at reception centers. Maybe the local farmers have no way of delivering it to the elevators? The grain is there. Some 48,000 metric tons had accumulated on threshing floors in Bashtanskiy Rayon and 43,000 metric tons had accumulated at farms in Snigirevskiy Rayon. [passage omitted]

CSO: 1824/521-F

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

FARMING SITUATION VIEWED AS HARVESTING STARTS

PM191419 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Petrov "Agricultural Review": "Ensuring a Good Pace and Quality of Harvest Work"]

[Excerpts] The scope of harvesting work on the country's fields is increasing with every passing day. It is now under way in 11 union republics. Having begun in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, the summer harvesting campaign has quickly spread to the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem zone, and the Lower Volga region. The dry weather which has settled in many places is accelerating the ripening of wheat and barley and creating good conditions for stepping up the pace of harvest work, intensifying grain procurement, and ensuring the timely preparation of the soil for winter and secondary sowing.

In the RSFSR grain has been cut on a total of 4.6 million hectares and threshed on more than 2.5 million hectares. One after another, farms in Voronezh, Belgorod, and Volgograd oblasts are taking their machines into the fields. Soon the harvest will get under way in the Non-Chernozem zone, the Central Volga region, and the Southern Urals. It is important everywhere to make fuller use of the capacity of harvesting machinery, with every machine crew striving to achieve the highest performance, to prevent delays between cutting and threshing, and to ensure strict observance of technological discipline.

The main feature of the current harvest campaign in the Ukraine is its comprehensive character, the desire to gather in the harvest without losses and to reliably ensure its safekeeping. Combine operators on many farms in the Crimea are using the duty tour method. The collective contract method is widely used by harvesting and transport detachments and links in Odessa and Kherson oblasts. "Intensive" fields on Zaporozhye kolkhozes and sovkhoses are producing good yields. Strong winter wheat, of which around 500,000 metric tons are to be procured in the oblast, is being dispatched to elevators from here. By mid-July grain crops had been cut on 2.4 million hectares and threshed on 750,000 hectares in the Ukraine. Good yields of barley and winter wheat are expected in the republic's forest-steppe zone where the utmost effort must be made to prevent losses and preserve every ear, every grain.

It is essential that the grain harvest be completed more quickly in Central Asia, Transcaucasus, and the south of Kazakhstan. Here further delays in threshing may result in shedding of grain.

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 24-25 JULY

LD260252 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-25 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 July

Saratov Oblast: Barley, winter rye, and wheat have been cut on 500,000 hectares to date. (0420 GMT)

Chechen-Ingushetiya: Grain has been harvested on 90 percent of the sown area. (0400 GMT)

In the Don area grain has been cut on 2 million hectares, which is 75 percent of the total. About 1 million tons have been sent to procurement points, which includes more than 700,000 tons of wheat. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting of corn has started in southern Uzbekistan. (0600 GMT)

The harvest of corn has begun almost 10 days earlier than usual in Uzbekistan. (1100 GMT)

Orel Oblast farms have started harvesting grain crops; they are the first in the Central Chernozem zone to do so. (2230 GMT)

25 July

Bashkir ASSR farmers are not having an easy time harvesting; rain is falling almost without interruption. Under such conditions harvesting grains has become the concern of all working people in the ASSR. People from the towns, enterprises, and organizations are helping farm workers. (1530 GMT)

Fodder procurement is going well at farms in Kustanay Oblast; to date 870,000 tons of hay, which is almost 80 percent of the annual plan, have been laid in storage. This amount is more than in any other oblast in the republic. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting and dispatch of early-variety table grapes has begun in Azerbaijan. The first refrigerated container set off for Moscow and many of the country's industrial centers today. Grape-growers are getting on average about 200 quintal per hectare of sweet grapes destined for direct-sales shops. (1530 GMT)

Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Saratov Oblast started the massive harvesting of grain crops today. Winter crops and barley have been mown here on 700,000 hectares. (2230 GMT)

CSO: 1824/512

CPSU'S CHERDINTSEV ON ORENBURG OBLAST HARVEST LOSSES

[Editorial Report] LD120255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 10 Aug 85 has an interview between correspondent Klimov and Vasilii Makarovich Cherdintsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, of the "Rassvet" collective farm in Sakmara rayon, Orenburg Oblast. Cherdintsev says: "We admit that our Oblast in recent years has not coped with its supply of grain to the state. We were hoping for 7,300,000 t. Of course these were years of drought, they were dry and hot. Cherdintsev mentions leading farms and the need to pay attention to soil conditions and seed varieties, as well as agricultural technology. "We are not coping with all these operations on time. One should also analyze why. Well, it would seem that we are not completely serious in preparatory work, we are not repairing equipment with any thoroughness. That is, we are weak in organizational work among those links that are supposed to execute these operations. Well, at the end of the day the losses in one day's harvesting is equal to up to one quintal from each hectare. These are colossal losses." Cherdintsev then says that they will do their best to harvest the bread grains in 3 to 10 days and eliminate losses completely.

CSO: 1824/523-F

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN GRAIN DELIVERIES--The stream of grain from Zaporozhye Oblast farms to procurement enterprises is increasing daily. By 11 July, the first 1,000 tons of valuable wheat varieties have been delivered to state granaries. The oblast farmers have begun the harvest under complex weather conditions. To speed up the pace and to ensure high quality of the operations, the farms have readapted some harvesting machines to undersized crops, introduced control threshing, and combined direct and stage harvesting. Grain is being delivered without delay to elevators which have set apart special storing capacities for strong and valuable wheat varieties. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 11 Jul 85]

KAZAKHSTAN FARMING STATISTICS--Grain harvesting is under way in five oblasts in Kazakhstan. Farms in Taldy-Kurgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts today began mass harvesting of barley and wheat, while in Chimkent Oblast--the republic's southernmost--reaping is nearing completion. The republican central statistical administration reports that grain crops have been harvested on 865,000 hectares. Farms in Dzhambul, Chimkent and Alma-Ata Oblasts are selling grain to the state in a well-organized manner. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Jul 85]

CSO: 1824/512

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

WAGE INCENTIVES FOR FEED PROCUREMENT EXPLAINED

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jun 85 p 2

/Interview with V.N. Zhurikov, chief of the Main Administration for Labor and Social Problems of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; date and place not specified: "How To Award Incentives for the Quantity and Quality of Feed"

/Text Feed procurement operations are in full swing. The work is being carried out by thousands of kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers and city-dwellers who have gone out onto the fields to provide assistance. The Editorial Board is receiving letters in which the authors request information on the system of material incentives being employed for participants in the "green harvest." In this regard, our correspondent met with the chief of the Main Administration for Labor and Social Problems of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, V.N. Zhurikov, and asked him the following questions.

/Question Vladimir Nikolayevich, could you tell us please how the wages for workers engaged in feed procurement work are organized and what incentives are offered for their efforts directed towards improving the quality of the products?

/Answer First of all, I would like to note that the existing statutes have established a high material interest on the part of the workers and kolkhoz members in the timely and high quality harvesting and procurement of all types of feed. In addition to their basis wage, they are also entitled to a raised and additional payment, the distribution and sale free of charge of a portion of the harvested and procured hay, straw and silage and a payment from the incentive fund.

It is important that all of these incentive measures promote to the maximum possible degree the achievement of high final results. This is why the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Goskomtrud /State Labor Committee and the Central Committee of the Professional Trade Union for Agricultural Workers recommend that the wages of workers engaged in feed procurement work be based upon a piece-work appraisal -- per ton of hay, silage, haylage or other type of forage procured and with their quality (class) being taken into account.

The piece-work rate is determined at the rate of 100 percent of the wage fund, computed from the planned work volume for procuring (harvesting) feed, the total

amount of the additional payment for quality and the schedules for carrying out the work, the total amount of the raised payment and the planned yields for the forage crops. This method is employed for those brigades, detachments or teams which not only harvest but also grow forage crops. For those collectives which only procure feed, the rate is determined based not upon the planned yield but rather the specific yield. And there is still one more important aspect: the piece-work rate is computed for each cutting of grass separately.

The amount of the additional payment for quality and the periods for carrying out the work, embodied in the computations for the piece-work rate, is determined in the following amounts (in percentages of the total amount of the wage fund for the planned volume of work for procuring feed): for 1st grade feed -- 60, 2d grade -- 40 and for 3d grade -- 20 percent.

When determining the amount of the raised payment included in the wage fund for computing the piece-work rate, emphasis is placed upon the fact that during the first 10 days of mass harvest operations the wages for tractor-machinists engaged in procuring feed in regions of Siberia, the Far East, the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan, the Urals, the Volga region and the nonchernozem zone are carried out at rates that are increased by 100 percent and in the remaining regions -- by 60 percent. But all of this is upon the condition that the procured feed meets the requirements for 1st and 2d grade. During the remaining days of the harvest period, but for a limited period, the total amount of the raised payment is lowered by a factor of two.

We will illustrate these principles using the following example. Let us say that at a sovkhoz located in the RSFSR nonchernozem zone or Siberia 400 hectares of perennial grasses have been assigned to a feed procurement detachment and that the plans call for 40 quintals of hay to be obtained from each hectare during the season. Moreover, the plans call for 26 quintals per hectare to be obtained from the first cutting and 1,040 tons from the entire area. The wage fund computed according to the technological chart for carrying out the grass harvesting work and transporting the hay to the storage areas amounts to 4,700 rubles. The method for computing the piece-work rate for a ton of hay, with quality being taken into account, is shown in the table. As you can see, the highest and lowest amounts differ by more than 73 percent. That is, the stimuli established for highly productive and conscientious labor were quite considerable. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the procurement of sub-standard feed is paid for only according to the rate.

Question How are the accounts with collectives involving piece-work rates being handled?

Answer They are being carried out after the feed has been issued and with use being made of a document concerning the results of an analysis of its quality. There are various methods available for distributing collective earnings among members of a team or detachment: proportional to a periodic advance, piece-work earnings or the amount of time worked while taking into account the contribution by each worker to the overall work results.

The payment of bonuses out of the material incentive fund is recommended for collectives engaged in procuring feed and such bonuses should also be established

taking into account the quality of the products, that is, for each ton of 1st or 2d grade feed.

Качество кормов (1)	Количество кормов (тонн) (2)	Тарифный фонд оплаты (руб.) (3)	Дополнительная оплата за сроки и качество (4)		Повышенная оплата на уборке кормов (7)				Общая сумма оплаты (руб.) (10)		Размер аккордной расценки оплаты (руб.) 11 за тонну кормов (руб.)	
					в первые 10 дней (8)		в последующие дни (9)					
			в процентах (5)	сумма (руб.) (6)	в процентах (5)	сумма (руб.) (6)	в процентах (5)	сумма (руб.) (6)	в первые 10 дней (8)	в последующие дни (9)	в первые 10 дней (8)	в последующие дни (9)
I класс (12)	1040	4700	60	2820	100	4700	50	2350	12220	9870	11,75	9,49
II класс (13)	1040	4700	40	1880	100	4700	50	2350	11280	8930	10,85	8,59
III класс (14)	1040	4700	20	940	60	2820	30	1410	8460	7050	8,13	6,78

Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Quality of feed | 8. During first 10 days |
| 2. Amount of feed (tons) | 9. On subsequent days |
| 3. Wage fund (rubles) | 10. Overall total amount of payment (rubles) |
| 4. Additional payment for periods and quality | 11. Amount of piece-work rate per ton of feed (rubles) |
| 5. In percentages | 12. 1st grade |
| 6. Total amount (rubles) | 13. 2d grade |
| 7. Raised payment for harvesting feed | 14. 3d grade |

The recommended wage system for workers for procuring feed is introduced into operations within the limits of the wage fund established for a farm.

Question Vladimir Nikolayevich, can you not tell us what incentive measures, in the form of payments in kind, are available for those who participate in feed procurement operations?

Answer Let me begin by stating that provision has been made for the free issuing of grain to tractor-machinists of state agricultural enterprises and harvesting-transport complexes (detachments) of rayon associations of Selkhoztekhnika, to machine operators temporarily assigned for the harvesting of crops and procuring feed, to workers on combines and other harvesting units and also to other workers attached to combine units. The grain is issued for fulfillment by a combine unit of the seasonal norm for harvesting silage and forage crops. And there is still one other mandatory condition -- the work must be carried out in a high quality manner and without losses! In such instances, a tractor-machinist who operates a combine is issued from two to four quintals of grain free of charge and a tractor-machinist who operates a tractor -- 80 percent, an assistant combine operator and a driver of a motor vehicle -- 70 percent each of the amount of grain calculated for a combine operator. The incentive for a foreman-trouble shooter who services harvesting units -- 50 percent of the amount of grain calculated on the average for tractor-machinists who work on these harvesting units.

In accordance with the wishes of the tractor-machinists and other workers, the payments in kind can be replaced by monetary payments in the amount of the value of the grain due according to the purchase prices.

The directors of sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to issue (free of charge), in the form of an additional payment to workers engaged in harvesting hay, straw, procuring silage and haylage and producing grass meal, and also to sell in accordance with the planned production costs, to those permanent workers of sovkhoses who maintain domestic livestock on a private basis, up to 10 percent of the hay yield and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw. It has also been decided that up to 15 percent of the planned harvest of feed and not more than 30 percent of the above-plan harvest may be issued in the form of wages to farm workers and also citizens who actively participated in the cultivation and harvesting of feed.

The USSR Council of Ministers has authorized the directors of sovkhoses and other state agricultural and timber industry enterprises to issue up to 50 percent of the hay (free of charge) to workers engaged in the mowing and procurement of hay manually on lands deemed unsuitable for the use of tractors and machines. Moreover, no payment is made for the work concerned with the procurement of hay to be issued free of charge.

It should also be noted that the measures available at sovkhoses for issuing material incentives to feed procurement specialists are also recommended for use at kolkhoses.

7026

CSO: 1824/443

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

GREEN HARVESTING TO CONTINUE INTO FALL

LD112252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Aug 85

[From the Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] As always in August the harvest has two colors: A golden color in the grain crop fields and green color in the meadows. It is not the first year that farmers have set themselves the task of taking the same care with the fodder as they are taking with the grain crops. Where the deeds match the slogan, good milk yields and large gains in weight are obtained. Moreover, they are obtained both in winter and in summer.

The regular session of the Politburo adopted a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on the results of the All-Union Socialist competition for successful wintering of livestock, for increasing production and procurement of cattle-breeding products in the winter period of 1984-1985. As winners were named, 1,000 collective farms, state farms, enterprises and organizations, 200 rayons, 34 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and also 6 Union republics, they are: the RSFSR, the Ukraine, the Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia and Latvia. Front-rankers are working hard now, too.

So, for example in Belorussia by 1 August 142,000 more tons of milk and 71,000 more tons of livestock and poultry were purchased than this time last year. This is of course pleasing. But work with the same return must be carried out on all farms in the country, especially now when haymaking is continuing everywhere and when succulent grass is growing again in the meadows after heavy showers.

However, on the farms of traditional cattle-breeding oblasts such as the Gorkiy, Kirov, and Perm Oblasts milk yields have decreased. Summer indicators of livestock productivity in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Siberia and in the Far East cannot be considered satisfactory. A question arises: What can be expected from these farms in winter?

As is known, in the southern areas of the RSFSR spring came late and the summer is extremely dry. But the shortfall in the grain harvest, on the overwhelming majority of farms, is being compensated for by late summer sowing. This is being carried out in the Kuban, on the Don, in the steppes of Stavropolye. In the fields, where just recently combines were working, the shoots of fodder crops have already appeared. This is a huge reserve.

Green harvesting will continue until late fall. News is coming from everywhere about the progress in the procurement of hay, silage, grass meal, and haylage. Here, not only gross output and tonnage are important but also the high quality of everything which is being procured for winter. Today's reports about 1 and 1/2 and 2 years' stocks must not turn into a shortage of valuable fodder in February and March. Winter meat and winter milk start today; they start in the fields and hay making areas.

CSO: 1824/520-F

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PROCUREMENT IN URALS, SIBERIA NOTED

PM070925 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial Report] Moscow SLESKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 August 1985 front-pages a report by M. Glinka under the headline "Feed Procurement: Preserving What Has Been Grown!", which begins as follows: "As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 29 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses had procured 44.9 million metric tons of coarse and succulent feed in feed unit equivalent, which is 33 percent of what was planned. Some 5.18 quintals of feed units per standard head have been laid in."

The report goes on to give the following statistical data: The hay-mowing has been underway for around two months now in the Urals and Siberia. These are the results achieved in the West Siberian region (in quintals of feed units):

Oblasts	As Percentage of Plan	Per Standard Head
Altay Kray	24	4.3
Kemerovo	24	4.5
Novosibirsk	25	4.3
Amsk	21	3.9
Tomsk	26	5.5
Tyumen	12	2.0

Great diversity in feed procurement is being observed in the Urals region too. By the end of July the following situation as regards procurement of coarse and succulent feed had taken shape there (in quintals of feed units):

Oblasts	As Percentage of Plan	Per Standard Head
Kurgan	14	2.3
Orenburg	17	2.9
Perm	26	4.7
Sverdlovsk	22	3.9
Chelyabinsk	18	3.7
Bashkiria	26	4.9
Udmurtia	31	5.3

CSO: 1824/519-F

VETERINARY TRAINING PROBLEMS IN GEORGIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 March 1985 carries on page 2 Veterinary Sciences Candidate L. Shengelia's 1200-word article on problems in the training, deployment, and working and living conditions of veterinarians. These factors account for the chronic shortage of these specialists and the apathy of many who are working in that specialty. Meanwhile, increasing intensification in livestock farming is bringing on increasingly crowded, complex, and sometimes unhygienic conditions which pose the risk of disease, low reproduction, and low productivity. Some 90 percent of livestock deaths are due to noninfectious diseases. Thousands of head, including many calves, have died on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and forced slaughter of underweight stock (below 100 kilograms) leads to substantial ruble losses. Cited figures attest to low reproduction--only 60 to 70 calves per 100 cows, for example. As a result, the social-sector farms had to buy 52,000 from household farmers in 1983. Stock purchased outside the republic frequently brings diseases. To top it off, purchased livestock is often sold to the state for less than it cost to acquire.

Some 130 veterinarians are trained yearly, but shortages persist. Many of them scorn their specialty, preferring instead to become livestock section heads, brigade leaders, or find work elsewhere. Veterinarians complain of

few medicines, instruments, inadequate storage facilities, and poor housing and amenities--yet they are supposed to bear all responsibility for success or failure. Four technicums are training veterinary specialists, but the training is poor. In particular, there is a severe lack of Georgian-language texts and materials. In a brief passage, the author urges that training institutions maintain the correct proportion of men and women trainees for the field, with preference going to rural boys; women are not generally up to the job.

CSO: 1813/407

NIKONOV SPEAKS AT ORENBURG MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD241509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The tasks facing party organizations, administrative and agricultural bodies and labor collectives in increasing grain crop production in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at a plenum of the Orenburg party obkom today.

It was noted in a report and in speeches that since the start of the 5-year plan, the oblast had failed to provide the state with a considerable quantity of grain, and the procurement of firm and strong varieties of wheat had been reduced. The lagging-behind in the development of grain crop production may be explained, first and foremost, by a reduction in seed processing, the low level of seed-growing, and the poor influence of science on production.

It was emphasized at the plenum that the oblast's party organizations are taking measures to correct matters. This work is bearing fruit; in the majority of areas a good crop has been cultivated and harvesting has begun in an organized manner and at a fast rate.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum. During his stay in Orenburg oblast, he visited farms in a number of regions and met with workers, collective farmers, heads of rayons and farms, and agricultural production specialists.

CSO: 1824/514

ORENBURG OBKOM DISCUSSES GRAIN PRODUCTION

PM311210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent G. Sazonov report: "Under Hypnosis of Complacency. From the Orenburg CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] The Orenburg region has long been known as a major supplier of grain, particularly durum and strong wheats. Considerable capital is being invested in strengthening the material base of the farms there. Thus capital investments totaling R4.2 billion have been channeled into the oblast's agroindustrial complex over the past 10 years. The capital-labor ratio and the power available for rural labor have increased, and financial autonomy, the contract system, and intensive grain cultivation techniques are being assimilated.

And this is producing results. Many farms are consistently increasing the fields' productivity and obtaining weighty, stable harvests. Dombarovskiy and Svetlinskiy Rayon working people overfulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan as regards grain sales to the state. Sol-iletskiy Rayon farmers also have their achievements.

However, the individual successes do not compensate for the sharp slump in and unstable management of grain production. Yields per hectare have fallen. In the current 5-year plan farms owe the state more than 7 million metric tons of grain. Average annual purchases of grain have fallen to the level of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The Orenburg region's fame as a supplier of durum and strong wheats has been shaken. The oblast does not even meet its own requirements for them.

As already reported, the reasons for this were discussed at a party obkom plenum. It discussed the tasks of party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs, and labor collectives in increasing grain production in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands. The report by Party Obkom First Secretary A. Baladin and the speeches by combine operator Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V. Cherdintsev, Ilektskiy Party Raykom First Secretary P. Kazankin, and others noted the need for a radical change of attitude to the land.

Less attention is being paid to the most important sector of the rural economy, and the obkom, oblispolkom, and party and soviet organs in the rayons are exercising superficial leadership of it. Complacency and the desire to ascribe failures to objective causes and to disclaim responsibility for the assigned task have taken root in practice, above all among leading cadres. What else can explain the fact that 159 kolkhozes and sovkhoses have failed to cope with the grain sales plans for 4 years in succession?

Sharlyskiy party raykom and V. Korobenko, its first secretary, were sharply criticized at the plenum. The raykom does not display a serious, analytical approach to the state of affairs on farms. Thus, the Rodimtsev, Pobeda, and Pamyat Ilich Kolkhozes have not coped with the grain production plans for 8 years in succession. These farms are headed by Communists N. Yelizarov, A. Volkov, and A. Studenikin. How did the bureau and the party raykom first secretary react to such serious violations of plan and state discipline? The short answer is--not at all. In the current 5-year plan not one of the aforementioned leaders has reported back to a plenum or bureau session about these blunders. And V. Korobenko himself evaluates the situation uncritically and tolerates the laggardness of a number of farms.

Similar shortcomings, it was pointed out at the plenum, are also characteristic of the bureau and first secretary of Ponomarevskiy party raykom--V. Popov--and many others.

Strong and durum wheats were once the pride of the steppe region's grain growers. In some places people have forgotten how to grow them, or do not want to. Even in the favorable year of 1983 the durum wheat purchases plan was fulfilled by only 7 percent. Having small volumes of procurements of them, farms in Kuvandykskiy, Sorochinskiy, Pervomayskiy, Akbulakskiy, and Belyayevskiy Rayons did not sell the state a single quintal of such grain. And again no one was punished for this. At the same time instances of violations of techniques for growing, harvesting, and organizing procurements of valuable strains have not been eradicated. The oblast Inspectorate of Purchases and the Quality of Agricultural Products and the oblast Grain Products Administration tackle these questions poorly. The party obkom and A. Chernyshev, its secretary in charge of agricultural questions, have also stood aloof from such concerns.

The chief thing, the speakers pointed out, is to reorganize the work of cadres from top to bottom and direct them toward the accelerated intensification of production and the introduction of scientific achievements and progressive experience. So that everyone fulfills conscientiously what has been entrusted to him and does not shift responsibility onto others or substitute bustle and glorification for action.

However, some people still give no thought to such reorganization. From the plenum rostrum V. Gadushkin, first secretary of Buzuluk party gorkom, K. Rasshchupkina, chairman of Sorochinskiy Rayon's Furamanov Kolkhoz, and certain others spoke of successes and tried once again to give assurance and make promises, of which there have been enough in the past.

It is important now, the plenum participants pointed out, to once again measure the party organizations' affairs against the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. To build up grain production without foot-dragging and strengthen the feed base of livestock raising. And to resolve these tasks comprehensively: to develop and strengthen the material base; to create stable labor collectives by skillfully selecting and training leading cadres; to enhance the role of science and improve the forms and methods of management and labor remuneration; to enhance discipline and order in production.

Special attention is to be devoted to scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems. On the initiative of party organs the Orenburg Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture drew up corresponding recommendations. They provided for the expansion of the fallow area and the assimilation of crop rotations. This was to have led to increased grain yields. A return was obtained wherever the recommendations were treated seriously. But they were treated formally on the majority of farms.

The oblispolkom and A. Kostenyuk, its chairman; G. Mokhunov, chairman of the Oblast Agroindustrial Association Council; and Communist leaders of other subdivisions and services have not displayed persistence in carrying through what has been begun. The soil-protection and moisture-saving techniques of soil cultivation have not received sufficient dissemination.

Intensive techniques for the cultivation of grain crops were introduced with gross violations this spring. On certain farms their direct users have very poor knowledge of them. The role of agronomists as field technologists has been belittled.

Seed growing is an important element of a scientifically substantiated system. But still no substantial progress has been made, the plenum participants pointed out. Up to 15 percent of the seeds sown are of nonzoned strains, and 35 percent are of unknown reproductions. The rayon seed-growing farms fail to cope with their tasks. And yet much money has been spent on creating the seed-growing base. The "Yuzhnyy Ural" Science and Production Association, which is headed by Communist A. Zelepukhin, poorly tackles the introduction of promising new strains of wheats.

On the whole, the oblast's scientific establishments do not exert an appreciable influence on the state of affairs on farms. Although there are more than enough problems waiting to be resolved, however, the party obkom devotes little attention to them. In this connection criticism was leveled at A. Balandin, first secretary of the party obkom. It is necessary to work in close contact with scientists on problems of developing grain production and to increase the demands made regarding people's assigned sectors. A conciliatory attitude toward what communists and scientific establishment collectives do and how is unacceptable.

In general, the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom knew about the aforementioned omissions and discussed them repeatedly. Decisions were adopted. But they frequently remained only on paper. Last year, for example, the work of the party committee of the oblast agricultural administration and of P. Abrosimov, its secretary, was criticized. It would seem to be necessary to change the work style and enhance exactingness toward leaders and specialists. But the situation in this establishment is changing extremely slowly.

It is known that people organize matters. Many splendid masters and innovators work in the oblast's agriculture. Many collectives are headed by enterprising, capable people. However, the obkom and oblispolkom make gross blunders in selecting and placing cadres and creating stable labor collectives. These figures were cited. In the current 5-year plan 70 percent of chief agronomists and more than half the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been replaced. There are frequent changes of farm party organization secretaries in Novoorskiy, Novosergiyevskiy, and Pervomayskiy Rayons. How can a modern technical policy be implemented in the countryside if there is such leapfrogging among cadres?

In some places party principledness is being slackened, and negative aspects are hushed up. As a result, things suffer. Many communists' speeches at party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums lack criticism of the work of secretaries and bureau members and gloss over shortcomings. This also applies equally to many primary party organizations in the countryside, which do not display principledness and persistence in the struggle to strengthen discipline and enhance cadres' responsibility. In short, some people are hypnotized by complacency and all-forgiveness.

The leading figure in the countryside is the machine operator. At the time of the main field work there are approximately 7,000 too few of them, particularly in the virgin land rayons. The way out is to construct at an accelerated pace housing which meets modern requirements and to create good domestic and social conditions. In the current 5-year plan housing with a total area of approximately 1.4 million square meters will be commissioned in the countryside, but even this is insufficient. The Kolkhoz Construction Association and "Orenburgselstroy" are being developed only slowly, and industrial enterprises are also poor at helping the countryside here.

Grain production growth and stability are inconceivable without consistent improvement of labor organization and remuneration and assimilation of the contract system and autonomous financing. According to information, almost the whole of the oblast's grainfield is under the contract system, and autonomous financing is being assimilated on 73 percent of the farms. But the figures do not reflect the true position. The approach to economic management methods is frequently a formal one. The contract is not coordinated with autonomous financing, with the lowering of expenditure, or with the end results of labor. This does not foster a sense of being the master. The speech by Hero of Socialist Labor G. Starkin, machine

operator on the "Dubovskoy" sovkhos, voiced the idea that it is also time for rural specialists to switch to the contract system. At present their pay does not depend on the end results.

It is necessary to seriously improve mass political and ideological education work, the organization of which is the direct responsibility of B. Shebarshov, secretary of the party obkom. This work is still poorly coordinated with the specific tasks of increasing grain production and frequently does not carry a mobilizing charge.

The plenum decision defines measures aimed at intensifying grain production and fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges. It is necessary, the speakers pointed out, to tackle the realization of what is planned right now, when harvesting is under way everywhere. A good harvest has been grown on many farms. It is important to gather it on time and without losses and to pour good-quality grain into the granaries. This is the duty of every Communist and all the working people of the Orenburg region.

V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

CSO: 1824/514

AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR HELD IN LIPETSK

Nikonov Addresses Seminar

LD191501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] A seminar examining questions regarding the introduction of intensive technology in agricultural crop cultivation took place today in Lipetsk. Taking part in it were party administrative, and economic workers, scientists, and leading production workers of the Central Chernozem Zone and the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Belorussian and the Baltic republics. Those who spoke noted that where intensive technology is being used in a well thought out and skillful manner, production of field produce is steadily increasing. Extra expenditure pays for itself by a significant increase in the harvest and a considerable economic effect is achieved. It is important to master new articles in an integrated manner and carry out all operations envisaged by the technology. In practice this is far from being carried out all the time.

At the same time disregarding any of the obligatory agricultural methods could and will lead to a slowing down, and then to a halt in the growth of the yield of plowed land. Questions on improving the quality and topicality of scientific developments, their closer linking to the tasks facing the agro-industrial associations while putting the industry onto the tracks of intensive development, were also the focus of attention.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke to those taking part in the seminar.

PRAVDA Reports on Seminar

PM241243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Seminar Held"]

[Text] Lipetsk, 19 Jul--A zonal seminar was held here today to examine questions pertaining to the introduction of intensive techniques of agricultural crop cultivation. Taking part were party, soviet, and economic personnel, scientists, and leading production workers from the Central Chernozem and southern Non-Chernozem Zones of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics.

At a number of farms in Kipetsk Oblast they familiarized themselves with the experience of introducing industrial techniques of growing wheat, vegetables, corn, beet, and rape and modern methods of processing the harvest and storing it effectively. There followed a discussion of reserves for intensifying production.

The speakers noted that if one makes intelligent and skillful use of intensive techniques one is sure to increase field output, the extra expenditure is recouped as a result of a considerable increase in the yield, and the benefits are considerable. It is important to assimilate innovations in their entirety and to efficiently carry out all the operations involved in the techniques. In practice, however, this rule is by no means constantly observed. Neglect of any of the obligatory agricultural methods can lead--and does lead--to a slowdown in the growth of arable land yields, sometimes even arresting it.

There was condemnation of the oversimplified approach to the use of modern techniques. It is necessary to overcome old habits which are still in evidence, improve the training of all those engaged in the assimilation of intensive methods, and increase the demands on everyone involved in their introduction--above all, leaders and specialists.

Attention was also focused on questions pertaining to improving the quality and topical relevance of scientific studies and linking them more closely to the tasks facing the agroindustry when sectors are switched to the intensive path of development.

The seminar participants were addressed by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The seminar was attended by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, and senior personnel of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments.

CSO: 1824/513

BRIEFS

DECLINE IN GRAIN PRODUCTION--At an Orenburg Oblast Party Committee plenum a sharp fall in grain production in the oblast and its unsteady handling were noted. Famous Orenburg oblast grain workers have appealed to all those participating in the harvest in the oblast to cut back on reaping time and to achieve high productivity for each unit. Among the authors of the appeal is Vasiliy Makarovich Cherdintsev, twice hero of socialist labor. We have been informed by the Department of Agriculture of the Orenburg Oblast Party Committee that grains have been cut in the oblast to date on the first 500,000 hectares. So far grains have been threshed on only half that area. This gap occurred in the past few days because of unstable rainy weather. Currently, paramount attention is being devoted to the optimal combination of direct combining and separate harvesting. On each field the means of harvesting is determined by collective and state farm specialists depending on the conditions. So far, only half the rayons are in the process of harvesting; the first 110,000 metric tons of grain have reached the elevators. [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 85]

CSO: 1824/514

PROBLEMS IN KAZAKH SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT, FOLLOW-UP

Progress, Shortcomings Outlined

Alma-Ata SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 38-39

/Article by N. Sergeyev: "Progress and Falling Behind"/

/Text/ A socialist competition for achieving maximum increases in the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other products is expanding among the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes. It is directed towards raising the operational efficiency of agricultural departments, transforming them into highly productive and highly profitable enterprises, improving the utilization of assigned land areas and fixed and working capital and introducing into operations progressive forms for the organization of labor and production.

In accordance with last year's totals and for having achieved the best results in fulfilling the plans and socialist obligations for the production of agricultural products and high quality work indicators, the collectives of 11 enterprises, organizations and institutes in our republic were awarded diplomas of the AUCCTU and monetary bonuses. Included among them were the Uralsk Motor Vehicle Administration, Arykbalykskiy Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies in Kokchetav Oblast, Pavlodar Order of the Red Banner of Labor Aluminum Plant imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, Ust-Kamenogorsk Order of Lenin and Order of the October Revolution Lead-Zinc Combine imeni V.I. Lenin, Taldy-Kurgan Experimental Plant for Communal Equipment imeni 60-Letiya SSSR, Kaskelenskiy Rayon Communications Terminal in Alma-Ata Oblast, Chingirlau Grain Receiving Enterprise in Ural Oblast and the Semipalatinsk selstroy-22 Trust.

The winners of the competition are setting a fine example in the development of subsidiary farms. Up to 50 kilograms of meat and a considerable quantity of milk and vegetables are being produced annually per worker at these farms. The output of the subsidiary farms is making it possible to improve the public catering services for manual and office workers.

In particular, this has been typical of the Uralsk Production Motor Vehicle Administration. The subsidiary farm here is in its fourth year of operation. It has been assigned 1,050 hectares of agricultural land, with 710 hectares occupied by various crops and 300 hectares -- in pasture land. The agricultural department is developing in a stable manner. Its logistical base is becoming stronger. Over a period of 3 years, 702,000 rubles worth of capital investments

were employed for construction purposes. Work was completed on a cowbarn for 240 head, two sheepparks for 1,350 sheep, a feed preparation shop with a boiler, a veterinary hospital with a shower room, a garage for 10 motor vehicles, a machine yard with a jib crane for the unloading of agricultural equipment and a deep well with a water tower. A grain forage storehouse is available. Eleven apartment houses were placed in operation for the workers. Construction work is continuing. Included among the priority installations -- a pigsty for 300 head.

The subsidiary farm has been provided with electric power lines and access roads. Conveniences are being created for the residents. A trade point containing goods for which there is a heavy demand has been opened. During the final year of the current five-year plan, approximately 300,000 additional rubles will be employed for developing the agricultural department.

Naturally, a considerable return is required from the investments. And it is being achieved as a result of the intensification of livestock husbandry and field crop husbandry. Forty two individuals work on the subsidiary farm. They work in a diligent manner and they observe the technological and labor discipline and the daily routine in a strict manner.

Last year the collective of the subsidiary farm produced gross output in the amount of 152,600 rubles (for comparison: the indicator for 1981 was 35,000 rubles). The plans called for a harvest of 308 tons of grain and 969 tons were actually obtained. The task for vegetable-melon crops was over-fulfilled by one and a half times.

Positive progress was noted in livestock husbandry. Compared to 1981 when the subsidiary farm has 220 head of cattle, by the beginning of this current year there were more than 300, for sheep the figures are 390 and 610 respectively and for hogs -- 62 and 170. An increase took place in the volume of meat and milk sales to workers and office employees attached to the motor vehicle enterprise.

This year, which turned out to be an unfavorable one from the standpoint of climatic conditions, the collective of the agricultural department also achieved good results. The number of livestock on the farms increased. The animals are ensured adequate amounts of feed for the wintering period.

The subsidiary farm's workers have clear prospects for completing the 11th Five-Year Plan with the best results. Keenly aware of the need for further increasing the production of food goods, they have vowed to produce 130 tons of potatoes and vegetable-melon crops during the coming year, to have 350 head of cattle, 400 hogs, 800 sheep and 30 horses on their farms and to increase the production of goods per worker to 3,500 rubles worth.

They also vowed to ensure the sale of meat to manual and office workers in the amount of 140 quintals and milk -- 250 quintals. Available reserves are being placed in operation at the subsidiary farm for this purpose. A competition has been organized under the title "Best Machine Operator," "Best Milkmaid" and "Best Cow Tender." The entire collective of the motor_vehicle administration is displaying concern for the podkhoz /subsidiary farm/.

The indicators achieved by the subsidiary farm of the Semipalatinsk Oblast Communications Administration can serve as a reference point for others. Here, 125 lambs were obtained from every 100 ewes. The operational experience of the podkhoz of the Kokchetav oblpotrebsyuz /oblast union of consumers' societies/ in the production of broilers is deserving of attention. This is a modern poultry factory with mechanized and automated production processes. At the same time, more than 100,000 head of young poultry stock are being raised and fattened here. The weight increases are exceeding those planned.

Fine work is being performed by the subsidiary farms of the Karagandaugol Association. During the 1981-1983 period, they produced 1,226 tons of meat, 2,941 tons of milk, 4.6 million eggs and 170 tons of potatoes and vegetables. The products are being delivered to the dining halls of mines and other enterprises, sanatoriums and childrens' institutes.

The livestock at podkhozes are being maintained mainly on the basis of internal feed production and food scraps obtained from the dining halls of the association.

At the podkhoz of the Shemonaikha Motor Vehicle Administration in East Kazakhstan Oblast, the average annual milk yield per cow has been raised to 2,352 kilograms.

Certainly, such experience is instructive. Unfortunately however, it is not being disseminated to all areas. At some enterprises, only weak attention is being given to the development of the subsidiary enterprises; they are not participating actively in the competition. The agricultural crop yields and livestock productivity are low on these farms and the production costs are high. The reasons? Only a weak campaign is being waged aimed at raising the culture of farming, the utilization of arable land, natural feed lands and the potential offered by irrigation and reclamation is not very effective, the agrotechnical requirements are not being observed and derelictions of duty are being noted in seed production, breeding and zooveterinary work.

Is it possible to discuss seriously the development of agricultural departments at the Kaztyazhpromarmatura Association when the 920 hectares of land allocated to them has not been worked over a period of 3 years? Last year the subsidiary farms of a grain combine and Zapkazenergo in Aktyubinsk Oblast used only 40 percent of their available arable land. At the Glavvostokstroy Trust in East Kazakhstan Oblast, 1,642 hectares of land were allocated 2 years ago for the creation of an agricultural department. But they are lying fallow. The agricultural department remains only on paper. A similar situation prevails in Turgay Oblast. The agricultural lands that were allocated here for the subsidiary farms of the oblpotrebsyuz, the Turgayvodstroy and Turgaysel'stroy-15 trusts and the Arkalyk Meat Combine are not being used. Such mismanagement cannot be justified. The work of these farms must be evaluated by the party committees and the local soviets of people's deputies.

During the 1981-1983 period, on subsidiary farms in Turgay Oblast, decreases took place in the numbers of all types of livestock, in Dzhambul Oblast -- in cattle, in Kustanay Oblast -- sheep and in Dzhambul, Karaganda and Taldykurgan oblasts -- poultry. The podkhozes in Pavlodar, Turgay, Ural and Tselinograd oblasts and also those belonging to Minlegprom /Ministry of the

Light Industry/, Minmyasomolprom /Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry/ and Minsvyaz /Ministry of Communications/ for the Kazakh SSR no longer engage in poultry production operations.

During the mentioned period, reductions took place as follows: in the agricultural departments of Kazpotrebsoyuz -- an 11 percent reduction in cattle, Minplodoovoshchkhov /Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/ -- a 53 percent reduction in hogs and in the republic's Minmyasomolprom -- a 13 percent reduction in sheep and goats.

Naturally, a reduction in the number of animals lowers the possibility of increasing the meat resources. Such a situation cannot be tolerated. This is particularly true in view of the fact that many podkhozhes are still furnishing minimum quantities of products. Last year, for example, the per worker production amounts in the agricultural departments of the republic's Minpishcheprom /Ministry of the Food Industry/ were as follows: potatoes -- 1.7 kilograms, vegetables -- 2, weight increase in meat -- 2.8 and milk -- 2.1 kilograms. These indicators were also low for the podkhozhes of the republic's Minmestprom /Ministry of Local Industry/, Minbyt /Ministry of Consumer Services/ and Minmyasomolprom.

Compared to 1981, the production of potatoes last year at podkhozhes of Minplodoovoshchkhov decreased by 1,000 tons and vegetables -- by 1,890 tons. A serious lag was tolerated in the republic's Minmyasomolprom. Here the reduction in potatoes amounted to 57 percent, vegetables -- 7 and meat -- 20 percent.

The podkhozhes of Minzhilkomkhov /Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services/ have ceased growing potatoes, Ministry of Geology -- vegetables and the republic's Mintsvetmet /Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy/ -- milk production. Consumer cooperation is not coping with its tasks for the production and purchasing of livestock husbandry products. Over a period of 3 years, the shortfalls in products were as follows: potatoes -- 19,000 tons, vegetables -- 14,000, meat -- 67,000 and milk -- 5,800 tons.

This year the podkhozhes of Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Turgay and other oblasts tolerated a falling behind in the production of meat and milk. In many oblasts the tasks for harvesting potatoes and vegetables were not fulfilled. Certainly, this adversely affects the ability to supply the population with food goods.

During the next few years, every attempt should be made to ensure that the agricultural departments produce as many food products as possible for the dining tables of workers. Towards this end, importance is attached to creating new subsidiary farms, expanding existing ones and relying upon intensive factors for their development.

A most important reserve is that of raising the productivity of the livestock and the cropping power of the fields. Last year the average annual milk yield per cow on podkhozhes turned out to be 824 kilograms less than the figure for the republic as a whole. This lag should be overcome. This applies in particular to the subsidiary farms of Minmyasomolprom and Minrybkhoz /Ministry of the Fish Industry/ of the Kazakh SSR and Kazpotrebsoyuz, where the

productivity of the cows is extremely low. Nor is the situation any better in connection with the fattening of animals. On a majority of the podkhozoes, the planned weight increases in livestock are not being achieved. The animals are being maintained on skimpy rations, only weak zooveterinary services are available and the requirements for tending the animals are not being observed.

Meat production at subsidiary farms is dependent upon proper protection for the animals. Unfortunately, all is not going well in this area. Last year, on farms of the Khobdinskiy Creamery in Aktyubinsk Oblast, 60 percent of the hogs and 44 percent of the sheep perished and on farms of the Sokolovskiy raypotrebsoyuz in North Kazakhstan Oblast -- 20 percent of the hogs. A reduction in the number of animals caused by cattle plague is considered to be a ChP /extraordinary event/. Certainly, strict measures must be undertaken in the case of each such event. But importance is attached first of all to preventing them from occurring and to ensuring complete protection for the animals. All measures must be undertaken to ensure that the current wintering campaign is carried out in an organized manner and that the number of animals is increased by means of the next generation of young stock.

If farming is to be carried out in an intensive manner in the agricultural departments, the existing shortcomings must be eliminated and the differences in yields lowered. Here is a comparison. In the East Kazakhstan Passenger Motor Vehicle Administration, the grain yield was raised to 15 quintals per hectare, while at many other podkhozoes throughout the republic it is lower by a factor of 2-3. The per hectare yields for potatoes and vegetables are considerably less than the plan in the agricultural departments of the republic's Minlesprom /Ministry of the Forestry Industry/ and Minselstroy /Ministry of Rural Construction/ and Kazmezhkolkhozstroy.

Experience reveals that operational efficiency is low first of all at small podkhozoes, where production is carried out using old fashioned methods and where progressive technologies and leading experience are introduced into operations only weakly. The solution for this situation lies in cooperation among the agricultural departments, as discussed objectively in SELSKAYA ZHIZN. Thus, in North Kazakhstan Oblast, 33 enterprises and organizations of Petropavlovsk organized 11 cooperative farms. The distribution of expenditures and output is carried out proportional to the number of workers at these enterprises.

Here the logistical base for the podkhozoes is created on the basis of joint efforts. The initial results of their operations are reassuring. Here is an example. A cooperative consisting of four enterprises was established at Tashkentka village. Although the enterprises belong to different ministries, they have a common goal--a combined increase in the production of food products for the workers. The cooperative was allocated 5,500 hectares of agricultural land, with 3,100 hectares of this amount being arable land. Over a period of 3 years, the shareholder enterprises invested more than 3 million rubles in agricultural production. The farm has a hog fattening farm for 3,500 head and the plans call for a second such farm to be placed in operation by the end of the year. 300 tons of meat are being produced annually here and the weight increases and production costs are on the same level with those of good sovkhoe hog farms.

30 August 1985

The tasks of the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes are increasing substantially. It is important for the collective of each podkhoz to make full use of the opportunities available for carrying out the planned tasks and adopted socialist obligations.

COPYRIGHT: "Selskoye khozyaystvo Kazakhstana" "Qazaq auyl sharuashylghy", 1984

Officials Respond To Criticism

Alma-Ata SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 4, Apr 85 p 40

/Article by S. Kurmangaliyev, deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry of the Kazakh SSR; I. Dorokhov, deputy chairman of the administration for Kazpotrebsoyuz and N. Skugorev, deputy minister of the food industry of the Kazakh SSR/

/Text An article entitled "Progress and Falling Behind" concerning the development of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes was published last year in the 12th issue of our journal. In addition to positive experience, shortcomings were also pointed out in it. Criticism was directed at those ministries and departments of the republic and at enterprises and organizations which are displaying very little concern for the agricultural departments, which are not fulfilling the tasks for increasing the production of meat, milk, vegetables and other products and which are tolerating incidents of mismanagement and waste.

The Editorial Board is receiving replies concerning measures being taken to correct the situation.

* * *

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the Kazakh SSR believes that serious shortcomings are truly taking place in the development of subsidiary agricultural farms.

At the present time, 39 subordinate subsidiary farms have been organized within the meat and dairy industry system. They have been allocated 34,500 hectares of land.

As of 1 January 1985, the subsidiary agricultural farms were engaged in fattening and maturing 695 head of cattle, 127 horses, 2,933 sheep, 7,965 hogs, 690 rabbits and 60 bee colonies. Last year, offspring were obtained as follows: 162 calves, 25 foals, 1,930 lambs, 6,298 young pigs and 2,748 rabbits. The work carried out made it possible to obtain 10,310 quintals of weight gain at subsidiary farms and to produce 12,347 quintals of meat in live weight and 7,253 quintals of meat in dressed weight. The gross yield of grain crops amounted to 16,700 quintals, potatoes -- 2,050, vegetables -- 1,589 and melon crops -- 2,406 quintals. Hay was procured in the amount of 19,110 quintals.

At the same time, we wish to report that the operational results of the subsidiary farm of the Arkalyk Meat Combine were examined by a committee for the protection of socialist property and appropriate measures adopted. It was

recommended that the management of this meat combine petition the oblispolkom /oblast executive committee/ for the allocation of land for organizing a subsidiary farm.

The production operations of a podkhoz of the Khobdinskiy Creamery of the Aktyubinsk Production Association of the dairy industry were examined during a meeting of the dairy association. For failure to exercise proper control, the director of the creamery V.A. Shmagel was given a strict reprimand, the chief bookkeeper A.S. Boroday -- a reprimand and the head of the podkhoz, Temirgaliyev, was released from his post and the materials concerning his case turned over to the public procurator for Khobdinskiy Rayon.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the Kazakh SSR is undertaking the measures required for further strengthening the logistical base of the subsidiary farms.

However, their further development is being held back by failure to allocate suitable land areas in East Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Turgay and Tselinograd oblasts, despite repeated appeals being made to local organs.

For the branch as a whole, the material-technical resources, agricultural equipment and construction materials being made available for the development of the subsidiary farms are also inadequate.

The organization of broiler meat production at the Alma-Ata Association of the meat industry, in the amount of 15 tons annually, is called for in the long-range plan for the forthcoming five-year plan for Minmyasomolprom.

Constant control is being exercised over the work of all subsidiary farms of the republic's meat and dairy industry.

S. Kurmangaliyev
Deputy minister of the meat and dairy
industry for the Kazakh SSR

* * *

After studying the problems touched upon in the article, the administration of Kazpotrebsoyuz reports: the critical comments concerning the work of consumer cooperation throughout the republic in organizing subsidiary farms and adding surplus livestock products produced on the private plots of citizens to the resources are recognized as being correct.

The article was discussed during a meeting of the Kazpotrebsoyuz administration. An appropriate decree was adopted which obligates the administration of the oblpotrebsoyuz to develop specific measures for eliminating the shortcomings and derelictions noted in the procurement work and in agricultural production. The various areas were also requested to examine the problem having to do with the personal responsibility of leaders for reducing the production of livestock husbandry products, especially meat, tolerating considerable livestock disease and a high level of barrenness in female stock.

There are presently 172 subsidiary farms and more than 400 fattening points within the consumer cooperation system.

Roughly 369,500 hectares of agricultural land have been allocated for podkhozes, including 10,300 hectares of arable land, 18,500 hectares of haying land and 327,700 hectares of pasture. In the interest of strengthening the feed base, the arable land areas have been increased to 31,500 hectares as a result of the plowing up of arable-capable pastures.

As a result of measures carried out in recent years, the number of animals on subsidiary fattening farms of consumer cooperation has increased considerably.

This made it possible last year, as a result of the maturing and fattening of livestock and poultry, to obtain 29,400 tons of meat in live weight, including 3,745 tons of pure weight increase in meat, or 199 more tons than in 1983. In addition, increases took place in the purchases of dairy products and eggs, at prices agreed upon with the population. As a result of the all-round measures undertaken on the subsidiary farms, decreases took place in unproductive expenditures and in the misappropriation of animals and the number of unprofitable farms declined.

I. Dorokhov,
Deputy chairman of the Kazpotrebsoyuz
administration.

* * *

In the interest of eliminating shortcomings in the development of subsidiary farms, the Ministry of the Food Industry, jointly with republic associations and enterprises, is carrying out a definite amount of work directed towards improving the use of land areas and increasing the numbers of livestock and the production of agricultural products.

According to last year's operational results, the numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats at podkhozes increased compared to 1983. More meat was produced in live weight -- by a factor of 1.6 and milk -- by a factor of 1.3. Roughly 471 tons of vegetables and melon crops were raised and sold, with 31 of these tons being produced in hothouses.

Some industrial enterprises already possess a certain amount of positive experience in the development of agricultural departments. For example, in 1983 the Alma-Ata Tobacco Combine completed the construction of a poultry house and is engaged in the production of broiler chicks. Last year, 42,200 head were raised to an overall live weight of 54.3 tons and 2,680 chicks were sold to manual and office workers for raising on private plots. Meat production per average annual worker amounted to 29.2 kilograms at the enterprise. 33,900 head of poultry were being raised on 1 January of this year.

The Aralsol Combine, which operates under stern natural-climatic conditions, has 329 head of cattle, 853 sheep and 56 horses and camels. Last year, 20.6 kilograms of meat, 23 kilograms of milk and 336 kilograms of vegetables and melons were produced per worker.

The ministry, jointly with industrial associations, continues to address itself to problems concerned with improving the work of existing subsidiary farms and

creating new ones, so as to satisfy more completely the requirements of manual and office workers of enterprises for food products.

N. Akugorev, Deputy Minister of the
food industry for the Kazakh SSR.

COPYRIGHT: "Selskoye khozyaystvo Kazakhstana" "Qazaq auy1 sharuashylghy", 1985

Comments of Oblast Official

Alma-Ata SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 5, May 85 p 39

/Article by A. Gorkopenko, 1st deputy chairman of the Turgay Oblast Executive Committee: "Progress and Falling Behind"/

[Text] In the article entitled "Progress and Falling Behind," (Issue No 12 of the journal for last year), mention was made of the shortcomings noted in the development of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes in Turgay Oblast. Such shortcomings are recognized as being correct. Last year, on two occasions, the status of affairs for the podkhoz /subsidiary farms/ was examined during meetings of the oblast executive committee. For unsatisfactory work concerned with the development of these facilities, strict warnings were handed down to the Dorstroy-10, Turgayalyuminstroy, Turgayselstroy-15, Turgayvodstroy and Turgaymezhkolkhozstroy trusts and to the oblpotrebsoyuz /oblast union of consumers' societies/.

Measures have been prepared for the development of podkhoz in the oblast during the 1985-1990 period. Work is being carried out aimed at implementing these measures. Last year, 334 tons of grain, 61 tons of potatoes, 7 tons of vegetables and 45 tons of melons were procured and 1,947 tons of hay laid away at these podkhoz. Compared to 1982, the number of cattle increased by 67 percent, hogs -- by 44 and horses -- by 24 percent. Meat production amounted to 1,225 tons. The production of milk and wool increased somewhat. For the oblast's podkhoz as a whole, 69 kilograms of meat in live weight were produced per worker last year.

The best indicators were achieved by the podkhoz of the Turgay Bauxite Ore Administration. The production figures here were: 24.8 tons of meat, 11.6 tons of milk, 57 tons of grain, 120 tons of hay and 40 tons of straw. Two cow barns for 112 animals and two twin apartment buildings were placed in operation and the modernization of facilities for the maintenance of 350 hogs was carried out. A podkhoz for a geological survey administration is developing in a confident manner, with 200 head of cattle, 531 sheep and 23 horses being maintained here. This farm has sold 7 tons of meat and 83 quintals of wool.

The operational results of the podkhoz for last year were examined during an expanded meeting of the Arkalyk Municipal Party Committee, attended by executives from the obkom /oblast committee/, oblispolkom /oblast executive committee/ and planning and banking organs. Reports were delivered by the

leaders of enterprises and organizations having subsidiary farms. They were informed regarding their personal responsibility for the development of the podkhozes. Measures are being developed for carrying out the plans for 1985 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Measures have been outlined for restoring the podkhoz of the Arkalyk Meat Combine and for developing the podkhozes of the oblpotrebsoyuz.

The oblispolkom is exercising constant control over those problems concerned with developing the podkhozes.

COPYRIGHT: "Selskoye khozyaystvo Kazakhstana" "Qazaq auyly sharuashylghy", 1985

7026

CSO: 1824/425

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

LAGGING UZBEK SUBSIDIARY FARM PRODUCTION DRAWS CRITICISM

GF151720 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has discussed the work carried out by the republic's peoples' deputies' soviets aimed at upgrading the productivity of subsidiary farms of the factories and organizations in accordance with the demands of the food program and improving the personal economic status of the individuals. The meeting described the subsidiary farms as an important factor in the effort made to supply foodstuffs to the people.

However, due to the fact that leading officials in the soviets, factories, organizations, ministries, and administrations are not attaching sufficient importance to the matter, many of the farms are not making a considerable contribution toward the effort made to increase food resources. Their procurement of meat, milk, fruits, and vegetables is lagging behind. The pace of procurement decreased in 1984 in subsidiary farms of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and the Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka Darya, Syr-Darya, and Khorezm oblasts, while the cost of the products increased.

Many local soviets, ministries, and administrations have not attached importance to the question of subsidiary farms of individuals. Nor have they generated enough influence for increasing their productivity. They have not resolved the present problems.

The meeting noted that over 2 million individuals own lands in the republic and they are producing about half of the livestock products, fruits, and vegetables. Nevertheless, the soviet economic organs are not attaching adequate importance to them. The private farms have not been well equipped with raw materials, tools, construction materials, and transport services. The purchase of their excess produce by the state cooperative organizations has not been carried out satisfactorily. As to the purchasing of the produce by the procuring organizations, they are not concluding contracts with the individuals. Due to this state of affairs there are deficiencies in the supply of fruits and vegetables to the republic's cities.

In its decision on the matter, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium charged the soviets of people's deputies and their organs with the task of taking and implementing the required measures for improving their guidance to the subsidiary farms facilitating the production of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruits and improving their work related to computation and accounting. It was recommended that the soviets upgrade the importance attached to the development of private farms, categorically improve the purchase of excess products from the people, organize the transportation of the produce to the city markets, and establish people's deputies control over the work of the procuring organizations. Concrete tasks were assigned to the ministries and administrations regarding these matters.

CSO: 1836/445

REVIEW HITS SUPPLIERS FOR FARM EQUIPMENT DELAYS

PM260707 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 85 p 5

[Report by A. Popov: "Deliveries--On Time; From an All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] During the harvesting period many enterprises are coping successfully with the targets for the volume of production and deliveries to the countryside of the necessary material resources. At the same time, a whole range of supplier plants are violating the deadlines for fulfilling orders for the countryside. Among the laggard plants are the Altay tractor plant, the Moscow tractor hydraulic unit plant, the Siberian plant Imeni Bortsov Revolyutyatsii, the Vladimir tractor plant, and other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Trucks are standing idle because of a shortage of spare parts, which are supplied by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. In the first 6 months of the year, the Michurinsk motor unit plant failed to supply more than 260,000 sets of piston rings. The Sinelnikov spring plant failed to supply around 10,000 springs and more than 35,000 leaf spring plates for GAZ-53 and GAZ-66 motor vehicles. A number of components failed to be supplied by the Kostroma "Motordetal" plant, the Urals motor vehicle plant, and others.

The "Zavod Imeni Ukhtomskogo" and "Gomselmash" production associations are behind with the dispatch of feed-procurement equipment and spares. The Belaya Tserkov 1 May agricultural machine building plant of the Ministry of Machine Building for animal husbandry and fodder production, the Sosnovyy Bor machine building plant (Leningrad Oblast), and the "Syzranselmash" plant (Kyubyshev Oblast) are in arrears as regards a large quantity of various equipment for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The session cited the following among the laggards--the Karaganda, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk industrial rubber goods plants of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. It was noted that enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR administrations for the supply and sale of timber failed to supply the countryside with more than 100,000 cubic meters of commercial timber and more than 300,000 cubic meters of saw timber in the first 6 months of the year. Serious claims were made against the Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, East Siberian, Central Urals, and other administrations for the supply and sale of timber.

The session noted that some supplier plants are regularly failing to fulfill the set plans for the dispatch of cement and shale for the countryside. The "Novorostsement" plant failed to supply Krasnodar Kray agriculture with around 6,500 metric tons of cement, the Bryansk cement plant has let down rural workers in Vologda Oblast, and the Yashinskiy shale combine failed to supply a large quantity of shale to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altay Kray.

The session also examined other questions connected with the technical backup for the harvesting period. The session's participants asked department leaders to eliminate as quickly as possible the lag in deliveries to the countryside of the necessary material and technical resources.

Taking part in the staff session were senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gosplan and representatives of ministries and departments.

CSO: 1824/515

NEW CHISEL PLOW DEMONSTRATED

LD181732 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Report from the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] A new generation of machines for intensive farming is now being manufactured at the Odessapochvamash [Odessa Soil Machinery] Production Association. [Video shows yellow-painted vehicle with comb-like attachment at rear leaving works.]

The machine, called a chisel-plow [chizelniy plug], is the first industrial model and is leaving the works' premises. The fact is that modern agricultural production is equipped with quite heavy technology which in prolonged use on the same tract of land leads to soil compression and negative effects on the development of plants' root systems--resulting in falling yields [video shows the 4-wheeled vehicle plowing a field]. The chisel-plow combs the soil like a powerful comb to the required depth, up to half a metre, without disturbing the soil structure and restoring its productivity; it promotes better air exchange in the soil and moisture retention. Such soil tilling even helps protect against erosion.

The productivity of the chisel-plow, with the unit (?ska 700), is 25 hectare per day. Other modifications are also being prepared. [Video shows further view of machine plowing field.]

About R200,000 were spent developing and mastering this machine. Calculations show that all this expenditure will be recouped during the first year of using it in agriculture.

CSO: 1824/515

30 August 1985

TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Science and Experience--Into Production"]

[Text] Experimental production, experimental and experimental-training farms have an extremely important role within the system of agricultural scientific institutions and training establishments. Such farms exist in all of the nation's oblasts, krays and republics. Working at the meeting-point of science and practice, they must make their contribution to the accomplishment of the task put forward at the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee--to shift the economy onto the rails of intensive growth and to achieve further scientific and technical progress in agriculture. A great deal of work is performed on these farms to improve existing technology for producing crops and animal husbandry products and to develop new ones, to develop and produce new, higher-yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural plants and better breeds of animals and poultry, and to develop new systems of machinery and equipment. Many other scientific and practical problems are worked out there.

The materials and equipment base of most experimental and experimental production farms has been strengthened considerably in recent years. Their collectives have begun to apply new technical and technological developments more extensively in crop production and animal husbandry and to demonstrate by example the effectiveness of scientifically based agrotechnical, livestock management, organizational and other solutions. The experimental production farm of the Lipetsk Oblast Agricultural Experimental Station has accumulated some useful experience, for example. The intensive technology for cultivating winter wheat and obtaining high-quality grain, as well as the agricultural techniques for cultivating rape, were practiced for the first time there, under the conditions of the Central Chernozem Zone. This experience is being extensively disseminated also in other oblasts which produce wheat with the intensive technology.

Experimental farms of the Kolos Scientific Production Association in Omsk Oblast, the Dnepr Scientific Production Association in the Ukraine, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, the Vladimir, Kursk, Voroshilovgrad and a number of other oblast agricultural experimental stations also set an example of purposeful organizational work to adopt everything new in their praxis. The scientists and specialists organize the refinement of new technology and methods of organizing production there and promote the movement

of the achievements of science and progressive experience, new machinery and devices most effective for local conditions to the fields and farms.

With each passing year the experimental production farms are expanding the scope of their work to reproduce zoned and promising varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, to raise purebred young animals of highly productive breeds and supply them to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Experimental farms of the Siberian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin], for example, produced considerably more seed of grain crops with the highest reproduction level during the first 4 years of the five-year plan than during the entire preceeding five-year plan in order to considerably accelerate variety replacement and renewal. During those years the experimental production farms of VASKhNIL scientific establishments sold the kolkhozes and sovkhozes more than 2 million tons of seed for grain crops, groats and other crops, and around 350,000 head of purebred calves, pigs and lambs.

Today, as never before, our agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex need all-round, in-depth experimentation and the practical application in production of all of the best things coming out of the creative quest by the scientists and innovative production workers. "To seek, to test and introduce the best"--this is the main slogan which the collectives of all the experimental, testing and training farms are expected to use as the guideline in their work. It is a matter of honor for each of them to set an example of good organization and effective application of scientific-technical innovations and to assure that the work is highly productive and that operations on the fields and farms are performed well. This is especially important now, at a time when the agricultural workers are laying the foundation for the new harvest. It is essential to produce and stock the greatest possible amount of elite seed for zoned and promising varieties of grain, pulse and industrial crops, potatoes and other vegetables and perennial grasses. Certain experimental and elite seed production farms are still reproducing the old varieties, however. The Krasnoye Experimental Production Farm of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Rice, for example, is selling kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray mainly rice seed for the Krasnodarskiy 424 variety, which was zoned 30 years ago. Seed for such new and more productive varieties of this crop as the Start, Spal'chik and Zhemchuzhnyy accounts for only 27 percent of its total sales.

The leaders of certain institutes are making little use of the experimental farms as a base for the production testing of new scientific-technical developments and are not concerning themselves properly with improving the caliber of production in the fields and on the farms or with providing services and amenities in the settlements and personal services for the workers. It is precisely because of this attitude that many experimental farms of scientific establishment of VASKhNIL's Eastern Department have for many years obtained poor harvests of grain and other crops and have not coped with plans for the production of high-quality varietal seed and purebred livestock. The output from the fields on the Oblivskoye Experimental Production Farm of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Reclamation in Rostov Oblast and its Kachalinskoye Experimental Farm in Volgograd Oblast is considerably lower than on surrounding kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The test, experimental and training farms are an important tool of the agro-industrial associations, which are expected to play a considerable role in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture. In order for this component, which unites science and production, to operate at full strength, however, we must give greater attention to it and concern ourselves with building up its materials and equipment base and providing it with skilled cadres. The success of all our work to intensify and increase the effectiveness of agriculture and to fulfill the nation's Food Program depends greatly upon how actively and productively each experimental production farm works to move the achievements of science, technology and progressive experience to the fields and farms.

11499

CSO: 1824/388

TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

STRAIN TESTING STATIONS IMPROVE REGIONAL CROP VARIETIES

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 9, 25 Feb-3 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Leonid Batalov, Moscow, under the rubric "For Our Fields": "In the Quest for a Better Harvest"]

[Text] The competition has been underway for about a year. The "participants" have had to withstand torrential rains and droughts, cold weather and snow. The winner has been determined, however. Congratulations are not in store for it, to be sure, but use in the nation's fields. The main prize in this competition will go not to the "leader" but to all of us. Future harvests are the prize.

A new variety of an agricultural crop is also a means of production. The new varieties undergo thorough testing at almost 1,500 state strain testing stations and sections in all of the nation's crop producing regions. The plant breeders offer many varieties each year, but the ultimate decisions as to whether they will be used is made by the State Commission for Strain Testing of Agricultural Crops Under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

"A total of 307 diverse grain and oil bearing crops, feed and medicinal crops, vegetables, fruits and berries, flowers and decorative plants, and other crops are presently raised in the nation," says Marat Aleksandrovich Fedin, chairman of the state commission. "The varieties of each crop are rigidly 'linked' to a specific agricultural region. It is the task of state strain testing to identify and select the most promising varieties and promote their cultivation in a specific zone. Specimens submitted to the commission for consideration therefore undergo testing throughout the nation. Grain varieties, for example, undergo a preliminary test on state strain testing sections in no less than 100 oblasts. I have before me the annual 'Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Crops and Other Cultivated Plants Proposed for Zoning in 1985.' It describes the advantages of new varieties of wheat, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, cherries, tulips.... It describes them and gives the dates and the results of their testing. It also gives the recommended 'habitation' for each new variety. The Berezina winter wheat, for example, is recommended for Belorussia, the Prizyv-81 for Vologda Oblast, and the Lesya grape for Nikolayev Oblast. Before being included in this catalogue, the new varieties must demonstrate their right to be called promising varieties. They must completely meet the 'Main Requirements for Varieties and Hybrids of Agricultural Crops Turned Over for State Testing.'

The elimination rate is high: only 14-17 of 100 varieties of winter crops submitted for testing are given the 'stamp of approval,' for example, and the figure is even smaller for corn."

"Marat Aleksandrovich, what are the crucial criteria for assessing a new variety"?

"Yield is the main one, of course. It is 80-90 quintals per hectare for the best wheat varieties. This indicator is closely interlinked with others, however. You know that a new variety must be multi-purpose, so to speak. It must withstand drought, rain and freezing weather and have stable indices during seasons with the most unstable weather conditions. The resistance of plants to diseases and harmful insects is evaluated on special state strain testing sections. Also important are the way a variety responds to fertilizer and how much it needs. Quality is one of the main criteria for grain crops. Strong varieties of wheat are needed in such areas as the North Caucasus, the Volga region, Siberia and the northern part of Kazakhstan. Testing periods, specific for each crop, also play a role. There can be surprises in this area. The Bezostaya-1 and Mironovskaya-808 wheat, for example, went through the testing process in record-breaking time and won recognition for their good features. Certain varieties become real 'wanderers': the Mirnyy oat developed by plant breeders in Kursk Oblast became established on the fields of Kazakhstan, for example, and the Nakat spring wheat developed in the Odessa area has become established in Orenburg Oblast.

"Incidentally, the Pushkinskaya Original'naya, a promising variety of fir developed specially for landscaping, has been recommended for zoning in 1985.

"The testing of those varieties which will be the newcomers in 1986 has now been completed. More and more new developments from the plant breeders--the likely basis of future harvests--are arriving at the strain testing sections.

11499

CSO: 1824/388

TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION SEMINAR--Vladimir Oblast--The All-Union Seminar of Scientists and Practical Specialists on the Development and Adoption of Zonal Agrigultural Systems has completed its work in Suzdal. The report by Academician A.A. Nikonov, president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, "The Theory and practice of Developing Agricultural Systems in the Contemporary Situation," as well as the speeches by seminar participants especially underscored the need for comprehensive, integral development of agricultural systems and for their thorough scientific and economic substantiation. Scientists with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin must make an important contribution. They are expected to provide the practical workers with scientifically based projects for the dynamic development of agricultural production. The resolution passed by the seminar participants outlined measures aimed at raising the level of scientific methodological supervision of the development and adoption of agricultural systems in the oblasts, krays and republics. [By V. Potapov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Apr 85 p 2] 11499

CSO: 1824/388

LAGGING MECHANIZATION, MACHINERY OUTPUT FOR TIMBER PROCUREMENT

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Ye. Leont'yeva, deputy newspaper editor for science and technical progress: "And So They Have Not Yet Reached the Timber"]

[Text] More and more rarely we hear the old term "timber cutter" and more and more often--the term "timber procurer." It sounds more industrial and, therefore, relies, or, in any case, should rely on the powerful shoulders of machines. But so far the timber procurer often remains without this necessary support: the level of mechanization in timber felling today amounts to only 25 percent. In other words, out of 10 trees he cuts down 7.5 with a gasoline-powered saw--actually a manually operated one. It is clear that with such a ratio we cannot call this a high degree of production efficiency.

A targeted program was worked out for the present five-year plan with the aim at developing a comprehensively mechanized program for procuring and hauling out timber. It provided for the creation and mastery of new, highly productive machines, combined together into systems.

This five-year plan is nearing its conclusion. And how has the program influenced the nature and labor productivity of the timber procurers? Judge for yourselves: the level of mechanization in the sector has increased during this period by merely 3.8 percent. And how, indeed, could it have increased any more, since many of the planned innovations have not yet reached the timber? Moreover, judging by the ticks made opposite the outlined points, almost all the machines have been created. But just where are they?

If we were to trace the "destiny" of these developments, we could provisionally divide them into the following three groups. The first includes, for example, the LP-18M for skidding timber: it already failed in its official acceptance tests. It may well be that the same "fate" will befall the LD-37, which is designed to build roads. The second group consists of machines which have been accepted by the state commissions and recommended for serial production but which, nevertheless, are not being turned out. The third group is comprised of the "fortunate ones" which have made it through to the customers. Here too, however, there is a "but": the output of many of them is lagging behind what was intended. During the current year, for example, only one-third or one-half of the following will be manufactured, as compared with the planned amounts: the LT-175 universal loaders, self-unloading chips carriers, and the

10-30 units. And for the four years of this five-year plan as a whole the timber-management facilities have been "shorted" by 360 machines for felling and piling, 1,550 for skidding, and 630 for pruning branches. Also remaining undelivered were 130 lines for cross-cutting lumber for lumberyards--such are the figures calculated in the accounting report of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

Among the most tangible losses must be included the disruption of the assigned tasks with regard to mastering the output of hydraulic handlers, which were supposed to become the basis for technical progress in the forest. With the aid of this unique "arm," mounted on a basic tractor, practically all the fundamental timber-procuring operations can be mechanized. After modernization the Uchaly Timber Machine-Building Plant is scheduled to make as many as 7,000 handlers a year (during the current year it is turning out only 250). However, its modernization has not yet even begun.

Matters are still worse with regard to mastering the production of the two models of the new, super-power, basic tractors, on which it is intended to mount at one time timber mechanisms for felling, skidding, pruning branches, piling, etc. They were recommended for serial production in 1981. By now their output was supposed to have exceeded 1,000 units, but it has not even passed the mark of 10.

A great deal of help could also be furnished by the wheel-type tractor. It is not only lighter and more manuevuable than the caterpillar-type but also provides twice as much productivity. And it damages the soil less than its clumsy "colleague." Although with the aid of wheel-type tractors as much as 50 percent of the timber areas could be mastered, the timber procurers will obtain hardly any of them even during the next five-year plan.

Whose fault is it that all this has occurred? The tractors are on the conscience of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. But the principal complaints may be lodged against the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building--the chief ministry responsible for the production of equipment for the timber industry. To be more precise, against the leading officials of the Soyuzmelior mash Association.

"Complaints must not be made against us," categorically retorted Yu. Sukhotin, the chief of this VPO [All-Union Industrial Association]. "The program itself was drawn up in such a way that, along with the important machines, secondary ones were also included. Nor did the developers solve their problems in the best way. Of course, we try to correct their mistakes and bring the equipment into good condition. But as soon as it falls into the hands of the timber procurers, our efforts come to naught: they treat the units very badly in their operations."

Where does the truth lie here? Let's try to sort it out. At first--the program. It contained 45 new types of machines. Was it necessary to include so many?

"It is not a matter of the number of items, but rather that the principal attention should have been concentrated on the equipment which could double or

even triple the labor productivity at the timber-procurement areas," considers the deputy director of the TsNIIME /Central Scientific Research and Design Institute for the Mechanization and Power-Engineering of the Timber Industry/, Doctor of Technical Sciences V. Korobov.

Such equipment, in the opinion of this scientist, includes handlers, basic tractors, and inter-related systems of timber machines with good prospects for various operations. But these became lost at once among the other items, even though the rate of the timber industry's development depends upon them above all. The hopes of the GKNT /State Committee for Science and Technology/ specialists that they would succeed in having all participants in the program work with a full "payback" were not justified--the necessary levers for this have not been found.

Now about the developers. The principal portion of the equipment has been developed at an institute under the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry--the TsNIIME. Some of its miscalculations are obvious; remember, for example, the missfire with the LD-37. There are also other alarming instances. The new units far from always justify themselves--a considerable portion of them yield...a negative economic effect. To put it more simply, they are unprofitable. It has been calculated that the LT-154 brings about losses of approximately 3 million rubles a year, the LP-18A skidder--5 million, and the LP-19 felling and piling machine even more--about 10 million rubles. And, of course, it is they which account for the main volume of machine-type operations in timber-clearing areas. But are the developers to blame for this?

"On the whole, the equipment is being created at the level of modern-day requirements," in the opinion of I. Starkov, the GKNT's chief specialist for timber-procuring equipment. "This has been confirmed by the documents of the state acceptance commissions. But test models are one thing, and serial units another. In serial production they lose many of their merits; moreover, they are poorly utilized in the forest."

The correctness of these words has been confirmed by the experience of groups using the new equipment. Included among the latter groups is the brigade of Hero of Socialist Labor P. Popov. Using these same machines, it exceeded the output norms for them almost five-fold! Unfortunately, such indicators are not achieved by many groups. According to data of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the coefficient of machinery technical readiness is 0.7, while the figure is 0.45 for their utilization. The coefficient of replacement is likewise very small: in felling and skidding it amounts to merely 1.2. All this is eloquent testimony to the fact that the equipment is most frequently utilized at a level considerable below its own potentials.

The effect of utilizing equipment is also directly dependent on the level of personnel training. Aggregate units cannot be driven by a tractor-driver with the traditional training. In order to get out of the machine everything of which it is capable, we need to have operators who are equipped with the latest know-how and skills. But the plans for training them in this sector are not fulfilled as a rule. Therefore, for the ministry on the average and with

the present-day quantity of machines, the replacement of operators is ensured only by a factor of 1.5. As we have seen, the timber procurers are not very well-prepared to utilize the new equipment. To be sure, they are not confident that this equipment will arrive on time and in the necessary quantity. But the main thing is that it meet the present-day requirements.

Complaints about the quality of the new machines are so numerous that the operators often prefer to work on the old ones. For example, a check-up which was conducted last year showed that more than half of the welded joints of the chokeless skidding machines have dangerous defects. The hydraulic system assemblies go out of order long before the intended deadlines. The timber-procurement repair services are no longer surprised when they discover shavings, clinkers, and other foreign objects in them. These two causes alone result in 60--70 percent of the equipment breakdowns. In order to avoid the latter, it is necessary to spend as much as a month and a half in preparing for operation units which have just come off the assembly line.

These "diseases" in the equipment originate as far back as the blueprints of the plant designers and the work tables of the technologists. Let's take, for example, the LP-49 from the Perm Kommunar Machine-Building Plant. Specialists from this same ministry who went out to this plant came to the following more than discouraging conclusion: it has been in serial production already for more than two years, but the technology for manufacturing it has still not been fully worked out. Even more categorical is the conclusion reached by Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards]: absolutely all the assemblies and parts of the LP-49 have been executed with violations of the requirements of the standards and the technical specifications. How can one speak of reliability here?!

In turn, we must speak about the obvious weakness of the design-and-technical services of the Soyuzmeliomash enterprises which produce equipment for work in the forest. On an average, each of them has 24 designers, which is one-sixth of the norm which has been accepted, for example, in heavy machine building. Instead of this, in order to strengthen these services, the association preferred to create a separate institute--the VPKIlesmash, which was supposed to assume for itself the duty of preparing the working documentation for the plants. But so far it has not coped with even this task. Therefore, the TsNIIME group was compelled to come to bring help.

The inter-relations between these institutes seem rather strange. Founded five years ago within the chief ministry, VPKIlesmash also automatically became the chief agent with regard to this problem. Having comfortably situated itself in a southern city, it has attempted to create equipment for Siberia and the Soviet Far East, but has had little success in this. And, at the same time, the TsNIIME, whose shoulders have borne the 50 years worth of experience in creating machines, is compelled to retain 150 persons to work out the working documentation. Moreover, its staff members now and then ride out to the Soyuzmeliormash enterprises in order to help the local specialists cope with mastering the next innovations.

But even if Soyuzmeliormash should suddenly strengthen the engineering services of the enterprises, a miracle would not occur, since the plants have been

neglected in a literal sense. In analyzing their status, the collegium of the appropriate ministry was compelled to declare that they have introduced practically no progressive equipment, the level of technological equipment is extremely low, and tool management has not been developed. Could it be that the machine builders were not allotted funds for modernization and for retooling their production lines? No, these funds were allotted. Even the timber procurers, since they were acutely interested in the new machines, transferred to them a portion of their own capital investments on a proportional basis. But the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building was still unable to utilize them. Out of seven plants at which modernization was planned to be conducted during the current five-year plan, only one has been re-equipped. This is not the first time that such things have occurred in the practice of this ministry: over the last 20 years it has utilized to develop capacities for timber-industry equipment (construction-and-installation operations) only...46 million rubles.

And here is the result. At present, when USSR Gosplan and the GKNT are studying the distribution of the production of machines which must be mastered during the next five-year plan, Soyuzmeliormash has agreed to take upon itself no more than half of the necessary models. The arguments are always the same-- we are not prepared....

By refusing to carry out its own direct obligations, Soyuzmeliormash has, in fact, also given up its role as the chief organization. It was mentioned above that the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building had failed in its assignment with regard to producing an up-to-date tractor for the timber industry. Logically speaking, the leading officials of Soyuzmeliormash should have averted this failure by literally putting pressure on the appropriate VPO which was producing the tractors. By the way, what is its name? The versions provided by the persons whom I interviewed--Yu. Sukhotin and the chief of the timber machine section, V. Drobyazko--concerning the name of their closely related association did not coincide. Moreover, they did not even remember the name of its chief. They searched for it in some kind of booklet--but could not find it. What kinds of working contacts can there be here and what kind of responsibility?

The following question could be posed: where were the leading officials of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building looking? I fear that for them, as well as for the Soyuzmeliormash VPO, timber industry equipment is at the stage of little tree shoots. You know, its share accounts for merely 3.5 percent of the total amount of products being turned out by the ministry.

"We gave up long ago on counting on qualitative shifts in the work of Soyuzmeliormash," says V. Zverev, deputy chief of the technical administration of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. "And so we were compelled to begin producing a number of machines at our own machine-repair plants. Perhaps this is not really our business, but the need is ours. It is not just by chance that the output of equipment at our plants is increasing at a rate which is five times that of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and now we have almost caught up with regard to volumes."

So what is the upshot of all this? Not only is the TsNIIME obviously not performing the duties of the design services of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, but even the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, as a whole, has been compelled to replace the "chief" creators of the machines. Thus, perhaps we could transfer those 10 plants over which they have jurisdiction to a position under the administration of the timber procurers? The latter, by the way, have already been insisting on this for a long time.

2384

CSO: 1824/466

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

September 10, 1985